SUBJECTS.

to represent the same again. The Member stated that, though *kandukrishi* lands were the home-farms or the private property of the Sovereign, they were being treated by the ryots just like *pandarapattom* lands in the matter of the transfer of their rights, such transfers being recognised by the Government as valid till 1070. Even *nadavukur* was allowed to *kandukrishi* lands, as in the case of *pandarapattom* lands, as might be seen from the Sirkar accounts of 1014 M. E. It would also be seen from para 342 of the late Dewan Mr. Ramiengar's Settlement Memorandum that the holders of *kandukrishi* lands had "the unrestricted liberty to sell, mortgage or devise their tenant-rights". Para 28 of the Royal Proclamation of the 14th Kumbham 1061 allowed the *kandukrishi* lands to be treated as other lands at the settlement and also to be enjoyed on the existing terms, so long as the tax thereon was duly paid. Pattas were also given on the authority of the above in the names of certain holders in the Neyyattinkara and Trivandrum taluks. He pointed out that it was Regulation II of 1070 which, for the first time, restricted the freedom of transfer of the holders of *kandukrishi* lands. That Regulation only required the holders to obtain the sanction of the Government prior to the institution of civil suits in respect of *kandukrishi* lands and did not forbid such suits as a whole and such sanction was applied for and freely granted even after 1070. But in recent years the sanction was being refused in all cases. The Member referred to the recent G. O. No. 1216/L. R. & F., dated the 23rd January 1913, and said that the holders of *kandukrishi* lands were grateful to the Government inasmuch as they were allowed to redeem properties *leased* out. He stated that, according to that order, sanction to institute civil suits would be refused only in cases where the lands were in the possession of the alienee for 'a very long time' which, in his view, should be interpreted as the period of limitation in such cases, *viz.*, 40 years. If the interpretation was correct, that would relieve the ryots of their difficulty; but if it would apply to cases of possession below the period of limitation, the rule would operate harshly on the *kandukrishi* holders. In the Neyyattinkara taluk, the ryots did not, in practice, make any distinction between the lands let on lease and those hypothecated; but they had freely hypothecated the *kandukrishi* lands, fixing one year's *pattom* as the consideration. In such cases, if the sanction would not be granted, it would affect the original holders prejudicially, especially because the consideration for which the lands were alienated was in most cases a very paltry sum and bore no proportion to the present day high market value of the lands. He therefore requested that the same treatment as was accorded to the lands leased out should be given to the lands alienated for valuable consideration such as *Otti*.

Dewan's reply.—The Senior Dewan Peishkar will be asked to report if there are any reasons, special to the Neyyattinkara taluk, such as to render it necessary to revise the policy of the Government, as laid down in their order No. 1216/L. R. & F., dated the 23rd January 1913, in regard to the *kandukrishi* lands.

7. The desirability of allowing the present owners of lands to purchase adjoining waste lands up to 33 per cent of the acreage of their holdings at the upset price.

Mr. John B. Cook (Member, the South Travancore Planters' Association) said that many of the Planters' estates had existed for over 30 years and that his Association wished to ask if the Government could see their way to grant to the present owners some little privilege over new comers in the matter of registry of

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

SUBJECTS.

new lands. . The concession he suggested was that the present owners of the estates should be permitted to purchase, without recourse to regular auction, adjoining waste lands up to 33 per cent of the acreage of their holdings, at the upset price of Rs. 25 per acre. The rules provided for the lands being auctioned and the Member requested that that should not be resorted to wherever the original owners applied for adjoining lands within the maximum suggested by him.

Dewan's reply.—The Government are now pursuing a policy of giving preferential consideration to the owners of adjoining estates when waste lands are assigned. The policy will be continued. But no definite rule will be laid down or promise made. It is noted that the Member does not ask for any reduction in the acreage value of Rs. 25 per acre.

8. The desirability of expediting the registry of Cherikal lands in the Peermade taluk included in the Thanathuchitta register under favourable conditions.

Mr. R. Krishna Panikkar (Member, Peermade taluk) thanked the Dewan for the benefits conferred upon the Nair community by the passing of the Nair Regulation. Proceeding to the subject, the Member said that there were several *cherikal* lands in the taluk included in the *thanathuchitta* register which had to be assigned, and he complained of the delay of the Revenue Department in registering them. He pointed out that *cherikal* lands could only be cultivated once in twelve years and the assessment of five fanams per acre imposed by the Government was felt as a heavy burden by the holders. . The profits from the cultivation would not in some cases be enough even to pay the tax to the Government. Another hardship experienced by the ryots was the accumulated arrears now being recovered from them in a lump at the time the registry was being effected. The amount of the arrears increased with the delay in completing the registry. In view of the peculiar difficulties of *cherikal* cultivation, the Member prayed for the following reliefs :—

(1) Stringent orders should be issued to the Revenue Department to expedite the registry of the lands.

(2) Such of the lands as were already in the enjoyment of holders should be registered in their names and the arrears due recovered in three yearly instalments.

(3) The remaining lands available for registry should be registered in the names of poor applicants in blocks of five acres each on payment of the *thadivila* and the current year's tax.

(4) The assessment of five fanams per acre should be reduced to three fanams per acre.

He also requested that two blocks of 100 acres each might be set apart as grazing grounds on the side of the Kottayam—Kumili road from the 21st to the 29th mile and also that a Veterinary hospital be established at Kanjirappalli.

Dewan's reply.—Noted.

9. The desirability of permitting malavaram cultivation in the Thodupuzha taluk under certain conditions.

Mr. Chacko Eippe (Member, Thodupuzha taluk) said that the people of Thodupuzha subsisted mainly on the cultivation of hill slopes, that forest reserves, rubber plantations &c., had reduced the scope of their cultivation to a large

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